

U. S. Experts Favor China in Shantung Case

President Wilson Believed Sympathetic, but Secret Pacts with Japan Hold Britain and France Back

New York Tribune Special Cable Service

PARIS, April 24. It may be said on the highest authority that the solution of the Shantung problem, as drawn up by the experts on Far Eastern affairs attached to the United States peace delegation, is for Frank, uncompromising support of the Chinese demand that the return of Shantung territory to China should be decided by the peace conference at once, and this concession made an integral part of the peace treaty.

Further, there is good reason to believe President Wilson sympathizes fully with the Chinese attitude, but remarked recently that he didn't "know what he could do." Complete mystery surrounds the attitude Great Britain will finally be willing to take, for her position is complicated by a strong pro-Chinese feeling here. France appears to be waiting for Great Britain to take the lead.

Secret Agreements Signed
Is America going to pull the French and British chestnuts out of the fire in the China-Japanese question, just as in the Italian problem? Is the question being asked here.

With regard to Shantung, as also in the case of Dalmatia, there are secret agreements, signed by Great Britain and France, and, as with Italy, the chief strength of the Japanese claim is in these agreements. Great Britain and France would certainly be glad to get free, but their only chance of escape is by means of the United States.

Briefly, the situation is this: The council of four had hoped to defer the solution of the Shantung problem by grouping it with other German pre-war possessions in a general renunciation clause to be signed by Germany, leaving its detailed treatment to a later and calmer day. But when the question was taken up the Japanese stepped in with the contention that the Shantung affair was a matter between themselves and China alone, since it was regulated by the agreement entered into with China in 1915, in which it was set forth that Japan recognized Japan's rights to succession to all German privileges in Shantung Province, providing cession by Germany was obtained.

Chinese Charge Threats
This final stipulation naturally was inserted, since at that time the issue of the war was still doubtful and both sides desired to safeguard themselves against Germany.

When the Council of Four took up the proposition it seemed clear cut. The Chinese countered the agreement of 1915 by showing that it was entered into as a result of thinly veiled threats, and insisted further that the ridiculously small losses of the Japanese in the capture of Shantung did not justify the demand for reparation for their sacrifices.

The general expectation was that a decision would be handed down favoring China's claims, which would be accepted gracefully by Japan on the realization that the overwhelming majority was against her. The assent, however, was not forthcoming from Great Britain and France, who were frankly indifferent. The Tribune is now able to state the reason for this indifference.

Japanese Concession Recognized
There is in existence an agreement between Great Britain and Japan, dated February, 1917, in which Great Britain formally recognizes Japan's succession to Shantung and to the North Pacific Islands. There is in existence an agree-

ment between France and Japan, dated March, 1917, in which France makes the same agreement, but adds the stipulation that Japan shall use her influence to bring China into the war and shall persuade China to take certain other steps, such as the internment of Germans.

Finally, there is a record of conversations between the Japanese Ambassador in Rome and the Italian government at the end of March, 1917, during which Italy stated verbally that she had no objection to the engagement made by her allies, Great Britain and France. It should also be stated that, in March, 1917, Russia followed the example of Great Britain and France, but, naturally, this is of no further importance.

Wilson Fears to Show His Draft, Harvey Insists

Afraid to Allow People to See League Plan He Tried to Pledge Them to, Editor of 'Weekly' Now Declares

"The President of the United States is afraid, for reasons best known to himself, to allow the people of the United States to see the programme to which he secretly attempted to pledge them and their children's children."

This is the comment of Colonel Harvey in the edition of "Harvey's Weekly," which will be issued to-day, on the failure of the President to supply Senator Brandegee with a copy of the league of nations plan submitted at Paris by the President, which was rejected in favor of the English draft.

Colonel Harvey's article says: "We were taken to task rather sharply when, last week and the week before, we announced that President Wilson would never allow the American people to see the league of nations plan which he prepared, and which was 'put aside' in favor of the British plan."

No Possible Objection

"We were reminded that the President had assured Senator Brandegee at the White House on February 27 that the rejected American draft was available, and that there could be no possible objection to its publication. As the President inadvertently overlooked this detail in the more pressing and engrossing duties upon which he was bent, we were told that it would be forthcoming immediately in reply to Senator Brandegee's formal request to the State Department. All that the President needed was a gentle reminder of his promise."

"Mr. Polk, the Acting Secretary of State, was of the same opinion. At least 'The World' so indicated when he received Senator Brandegee's communication dated April 3, and true to his promise, he promptly relayed it to the American mission at Paris, expecting, we assume, as prompt authorization to release the document."

Brandegee Gets Letter
"After patiently waiting since April 3 Senator Brandegee received the following communication:

"The Counselor for the Department of State, Washington, April 18, 1919.
"My Dear Senator Brandegee: In my absence, Mr. Phillips, acknowledged your letter to me of April 3, reporting your conversation with the President on February 27 and requesting that a copy of the American plan of the league of nations be furnished to you, so that you may know what our representatives at the peace conference had recommended and that the plan may be made public."

"A cablegram was sent to the mission on the subject, explaining that the department had not yet received a copy of the American plan to which you referred. I have today received a reply from the American mission, stating that copies of the American plan will be brought back at the time of the return of the President and the mission to the United States."
"The department had no copies of this plan, as the files of the peace mission are being kept together in Paris until the conclusion of the conference, and in the mean time the department is not receiving the draft proposals presented to the various committees and sub-committees."

"Very sincerely,
"FRANK L. POLK"
Says He Dare Not

"The communication from Mr. Polk tends to add official confirmation to the announcement we have already made, to the effect that the President has no intention whatsoever of allowing the public to see the American plan. The simple truth is that he dare not. If it were otherwise, what possible reason could he now have, after a promise made on February 27, for authorizing such a cablegram as that upon which Mr. Polk's communication is predicated?"

German Officers Leading Red Guard In Munich Uprising

BERLIN, April 21 (By the Associated Press).—The Munich Spartacists have enlisted the services of six trained officers as leaders of the Red Guard. They are Colonel Stauffer, Lang, and Baron von Zoller, who led brigades during the war. Major Paragon, who joined the Majority Socialists after the revolution and led the revolutionary student body of Munich University and worked for the transition of the university into a people's high school; Captain Zwick, a Bavarian cavalry officer, and the Prince of Wied, a gentleman rider.

The adherence of these men to the Spartacist ranks is the first indication that persons other than the lowest classes are participating in the uprising against law and order. Spartacists under their command have fortified the Krupp works at Freiman, north of Munich, and attacked the government troops near Pfaffenhofen, with a loss of several killed and fifty taken prisoner.

The Red Guard newspaper is appearing regularly in Munich with reports from the front. They resemble the old regime German war reports and are said to tell of victories, and often mention battles which are declared by the loyal government forces to have occurred only in the imagination of their authors.

The fate of the hostages in Munich is still a matter of doubt. The Spartacists are said to have determined to shoot one hostage every twelve hours until the Hoffmann government releases the Red leader, Braug, who has been imprisoned.
The communists are now forging Bavarian money and paying for their restaurant and drink accounts with it. Volunteer militia is forming rapidly in Swabia and Bamberg, upper Bavaria.

"ITALIA IRREDENTA"



The regions occupied by the Italians under the Austrian armistice and approximating the areas ceded to Italy under the Pact of London, in 1915, are shown in solid black. In addition, Italy demands the seaport of Fiume as part of her reward for entering the war. Italian territory is shaded.

About 100,000 Italian troops will be sent by Italy to the Fiume district, it is reported, and a smaller force to the claimed Adriatic coast line to the South, probably to oppose any military measure by the Yugoslavs.

Premier Orlando Publicly Rebukes President for His "Insult" to Italy

Continued from page 1

ment, the help of which had been sought and appreciated in numerous serious questions, heretofore discussed in intimate and complete solidarity.

Has Right to Complain

"Above all," he continues, "I should have the right to complain if the declarations of the Presidential message have the purpose to oppose the Italian people to the Italian government, because it would insinuate and deny the high degree of civilization which the Italian people has attained and its democratic and liberal regime. To oppose the Italian people and government would be to admit that this great free nation would submit to the will of a will other than its own, and I should be forced to protest strongly against suppositions unjustly offensive to my country."

Citing the President's argument that the concessions granted bring Italy to its natural defenses, the Alps, Signor Orlando says:
"This recognition is of great importance, provided the eastern flank of this wall does not remain open and that the right of Italy should be interpreted to include the line of Mont Nevoso, which separates the waters running toward the Black Sea and the Mediterranean." He recalls that the Latins from an earliest dawn of Italian history designated this mountain the "Italian limit."

"Without this protection," says the Premier, "a dangerous breach is left in this admirable barrier of the Alps, rupturing the unquestionable political, economic and historical unity of the Italian Peninsula. I contend, furthermore, that he who is entitled to the honor of proclaiming to the world the right of the free determination of peoples should recognize this right for Fiume, an ancient Italian city which proclaimed its Italian nature before the Italian ship arrived—an admirable example of national conscience perpetuated throughout centuries."

"To deny this right only because of the small number concerned would mean the admission that the criterion of justice toward peoples varies according to their territorial extent."

Referring to President Wilson's statement, Premier Orlando says it entirely purports to demonstrate that the Italian claims beyond certain limits laid down in his message violate the principles upon which must be founded the new regime of right, justice and liberty among peoples, and adds that he never denied these principles and that even President Wilson would do him the justice to say that.



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in the long conversations they had had together, he (Orlando) had never relied upon the formal authority of a treaty by which he knew President Wilson was not bound, but merely relied on reason and justice, upon which Italy's claims were based.

Would Convince Wilson

Signor Orlando deplores that he could not convince President Wilson, although the President admitted that justice and truth are the monopoly of no man and that all men err. The conference, he points out, has had to change its mind many times and he does not think himself disrespectful by asking it to change it again.

"I consider as unjustified the application that, in his statement, President Wilson makes of his principles toward the Italian claims," Premier Orlando continues. "It is impossible for me in a document of this nature, to repeat the detailed arguments which have been produced in Italy's behalf. I might simply say that no one will receive without reserve the affirmation that the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire should imply the reduction of Italian aspirations."

Denies Claims Are Excessive

Premier Orlando then points out that Antwerp, Genoa and Rotterdam are international ports serving as an outlet to diverse peoples and territories without having to pay for the privilege by sacrificing national conscience, and continues:

"It is impossible to qualify as excessive the Italian aspirations toward the Dalmatian coast, Italy's boulevard throughout centuries, which Roman genius and Venetian activity made noble and grand and whose Italian character, defying for centuries implacable persecutions, still shares the same thrill of patriotism with the Italian people."

The principle proclaimed with reference to Poland, that denationalization based on violence does not create rights, the Premier contends, should be applied to Dalmatia. Passing to the argument of "cold statistical statements," the Premier affirms that among the national reconstructions occupying the peace conference none of the reconstructed nations will count within their frontiers a relatively lighter number of persons of alien

race than would be attributed to Italy, and asks why only Italians should be suspected of imperialistic cupidity. The history of the negotiations, he declares, will show that the Italian delegation acted not only with firmness, but with a grand spirit of conciliation.

Affirms Friendship for U. S.

He concludes his statement as follows:

"The Presidential message ends with a warm declaration of America's friendship for Italy. I reply in the name of the Italian people, and proudly claim the right and honor to do this as one who in the most tragic hour of this war proclaimed the cry of resistance at all costs. This cry was heard and replied to with courage and abnegation, of which there are few more striking examples in the world's history."

"Italy, thanks to the most heroic sacrifices and purest blood of her children, was able to ascend from the abyss of misfortune to the radiant crest of most glorious victory. In the name, therefore, of Italy, I express with all my power the sentiment of admiration and profound sympathy which the Italian people professes toward the American people."

Premier Orlando and the other members of the Italian delegation apparently are much angrier over President Wilson's world-wide publication of his position on the Adriatic questions than over his opposition to their claims and the fact that diplomatic procedure has been violated and what is termed an insult offered to the Italian government.

Discussing this contention to-day, a member of the American peace delegation said: "Fiume or nothing! has been the Italian delegation's unalterable formula for nearly eight weeks, and their firm insistence upon the settlement of the Adriatic questions before an agreement upon the peace terms forced President Wilson to tell the world where he stands. The atmosphere of the conference simply had to be cleared, and there was no other way for the President to clear it."

Intended for the U. S. Public
"This statement was made for the American public rather than for the Italian public, and it was of such an unmistakable character that it should not leave any one in the dark as to the

American position on secret agreements."

The effort of the Europeans to invoke the rules of diplomatic procedure and the conflicting statements clouded in obscurity have been noted by the American delegates, and correspondents, who are endeavoring to obtain the actual facts. The professions of surprise by the Italians of President Wilson's statement are amazing to the correspondents, who have positive knowledge that the statement was submitted to Premier Orlando several days before its publication, and that he sought advice about drafting a reply.

Many conflicting accounts of the events immediately preceding Signor Orlando's announcement of his departure have been printed in the Paris papers, some of which profess to quote the Premier. But these statements have been disavowed by Signor Orlando, who requested the press to await an official signed statement.

In the meantime all Paris is discussing the Italian situation and indulging in speculation as to what would happen were Italy to break with the conference and insist upon keeping troops in Fiume.

Hungary Claims To Have Halted Rumanian Drive

Budapest Dispatch to "London Herald" Says Frontier Is Now Strongly Held and Soviet Government Firm

LONDON, April 24.—Rumors that the position of the Hungarian Soviet government is shaken are absolutely unfounded, according to "The Daily Herald," the Laborite organ, which is championing Bela Kun against the Allies. The newspaper says the Soviet regime has been materially strengthened.

"The Herald" prints a Budapest dispatch, filed in that city on Tuesday, stating that the military situation is improving, that Hungarian resistance has brought the Rumanian offensive to a standstill and that the frontier now is firmly held.

COPENHAGEN, April 24.—The Rumanian troops continued their advance toward Budapest on April 22, on the entire line between the Theiss and Maros rivers, and in the evening were before Debreczin, about 120 miles east of Budapest, according to reports from Budapest to-day. The Hungarians evacuated Debreczin Tuesday night.

A Hungarian statement says the Hungarian communist troops behaved at several points with complete lack of discipline, especially before Debreczin. This attitude on the part of the troops led to the withdrawal from that city.

On Tuesday evening, the Rumanians had occupied Kis-Jenő, on the Maros River, and Mako-Szalonta, northwest of Debreczin. South of Debreczin they were advancing on Nagy-Szalonta.

Mother Dies to Aid Child

FLEMINGTON, N. J., April 24.—In attempting to save her two-year-old daughter from drowning in a large pond near their home at Jutland, this afternoon, Mrs. G. Earl Dalrymple, lost her life. Both bodies were recovered. It is thought the wind blew the baby carriage into the pond.

When the mother rushed into the water to save the baby another child ran for assistance, but help arrived too late.

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